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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: April 10, 1945



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRIL 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Apr.1, 1945
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat	1/12.7	1/16.5	1/17.4	585,994	764,073	862,515
Rye	76	79	91	--	--	--
Pasture	75	81	91	--	--	--
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early potatoes 2/ ..	77	73	80	--	--	--
Peaches	70	73	86	--	--	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain	46.1	995,279	40.1	1,093,080	46.0	1,339,780
Wheat	20.6	162,731	26.1	219,679	22.2	239,083
Oats	37.6	387,309	36.5	415,576	36.9	430,477
Barley	4/32.0	4/111,125	28.5	92,424	30.5	86,660
Rye	4/41.0	4/ 18,625	29.2	8,890	25.8	6,673
Soybeans	--	--	20.6	39,876	14.4	27,852

1/ Yield per seeded acre in bushels.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1, in 10 Southern States and California.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ 4-year (1940-43) average.

APPROVED:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1945

National crop prospects are now even better than they were a month ago. Hay crops and pastures have an excellent start. Ranges are a little late in the far West but prospects appear favorable in nearly the whole range area. The winter wheat crop is now estimated at 863,000,000 bushels. This is a hundred million bushels above prospects last December and would be the largest winter wheat crop ever produced. Other winter grains are in good shape. The seeding of spring small grains appears fairly well advanced for the season in the main producing States. Stocks of feed grain and wheat on farms are at near-record level.

West of the Rocky Mountains general rains during March greatly improved moisture conditions for growing crops and prospects for irrigation. March rainfall was light from western Nebraska southward and Florida has suffered from drought for some months, but the area of the country now seriously short of rain is unusually small. In Arkansas and large portions of surrounding States farm work has been greatly delayed by persistent rains. With previous flood records being broken by the Red River and other streams, the area overflowed will probably pass the million acre mark and a much larger acreage is so wet that no field work can be done for weeks. In this area it is not likely the full planned acreage can be grown and considerable shifting may occur to crops which can be planted late. This appears to be the only large area where farm work has been seriously delayed so far, or where crop prospects are definitely subnormal.

Nearly everywhere east of the Rockies March was unusually warm. In almost half of the States the average temperature in March was about as high as would be normal in April. On April 1 vegetation in the eastern half of the country was as far advanced as it often is on May 1. Thus plums and cherries were in full bloom as far north as the fruit sections of southwestern Michigan where the average date of last frost is after the first of May. Grass and winter grains have made an unusual early growth. The reported condition of pastures on April 1 averaged nearly as high as in July 1942 and higher than on any other date since 1927. Prospects for pastures, ranges, and hay crops have rarely been better at this time of year. With one of the earliest springs on record, both milk production per cow and egg production per hen appear to have averaged higher during March than at the same season in any previous year. As stocks of feed grain and wheat on farms are at near-record levels the production of livestock and livestock products should continue heavy.

Loss of winter wheat from either winterkilling or drought has been light and reports show a high condition in nearly all States. The April 1 condition of wheat is the highest for the date since 1919 and reported condition of rye is the highest since 1914.

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Reports from 12 Southern States show the condition of winter oats and winter barley to be mostly good to excellent. In the humid areas where yields of small grains are often limited by rusts and other diseases, the present high condition does not necessarily give assurance of good yields; farther west a good start at this season is more significant, but prospects can still change greatly.

During the first week of April a cold wave brought temperatures close to zero to places in the northern Plains and temperatures below 20 degrees in northern Texas. Night temperatures dropped below freezing in most of the northern half of the country. The full extent of the damage is not yet known. Wheat seems to have escaped with little or no apparent injury. Alfalfa, clover, lespedeza and other field crops were frozen back in some places but should recover. Damage to fruit crops was extensive, ranging from a nearly complete kill of early fruit blossoms in the higher Plains area, where few farmers attempt to grow fruit, to a small percentage of the blossoms in well located orchards in the main northern fruit belts east of the Rocky Mountains. In commercial orchards some trees in frosty pockets and some varieties will have little fruit. Where only a portion of the blossoms on a tree were killed a nearly full fruit crop would still be possible but until the danger of further frosts has passed the outlook will remain uncertain. Prospects for fruits appear favorable west of the Rockies and in the Southern citrus and Southeastern peach States. Damage so far does not appear to have been important in the main New York or Michigan fruit belts or along the south shore of Lake Erie, but further losses are not improbable. Damage varied locally in the Shenandoah area but was extensive to apples and peaches especially in Virginia.

WINTER WHEAT: A record crop of 862,515,000 bushels of winter wheat is in prospect on April 1. Such a crop would be nearly 100 million bushels above that of last year, and 37 million bushels above the largest previous winter wheat crop -- that of 1931. The reported condition of wheat is the highest since 1919 and the growth is two to three weeks ahead of normal.

Wheat came through the winter well in nearly all important winter wheat States. Good snow cover in most areas furnished adequate protection, and held winter acreage losses to the lowest level in 25 years. In addition to this highly favorable condition the early start of spring growth attended the warm March weather. Fall moisture was generally sufficient to promote good fall growth, and in most sections the ground was in condition to absorb a large part of the moisture from melted snow and rains. The April 1 indicated yield of 17.4 bushels per seeded acre is approximately 1 bushel above last year and the highest since 1942. The expected abandonment is the lowest since 1919.

Although highly favorable conditions were nationwide on April 1, the most favorable prospects are in the States east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio rivers. Conditions are nearly as favorable in the Great Plains States, from South Dakota to Texas, and west to Colorado and New Mexico. Leaf rust is quite prevalent, however, in the southern Plains States, where it appeared in abundance last fall, and much of it survived the winter. Wyoming was too dry last fall and continues dry. Insufficient fall and winter moisture curtailed seedings to some extent in the Pacific Northwest States. Damage from the recent low temperatures appears to have been inconsequential.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms, April 1, estimated at 239,083,000 bushels, were the third largest record in the series which began in 1927. Farm supplies on hand a year ago amounted to 219,679,000 bushels and the 10-year (1933-42) average for April 1 is about 163 million bushels. Current farm reserves are equivalent to about 22 percent of the record 1944 production. A year ago about 26 percent of the 1943 wheat crop was in farm storage. The farm disappearance of 153,340,000 bushels of wheat from January 1 to April 1 this year is somewhat less than the 163,047,000 bushels moved from farm storage during the first quarter in 1944 and the 164,454,000 in 1943. The 10-year (1934-43) average farms disappearance is 85,425,000 bushels.

On April 1 farm stocks of wheat in the North Central Area were about 10 percent greater than on the same date last year and in the South Atlantic and South Central Areas more than twice as large. April 1 farm stocks in the Western States were about 12 percent less than a year ago.

RYE: The April 1 condition of rye is 91 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent on April 1, 1944. This is 3 points above the December 1 condition and 15 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average April 1 condition of 75 percent. The April 1 condition this year is equal to that of April 1, 1914, but otherwise the highest since 1910.

Condition improved 3 points since December in South Dakota; 4 points in Wisconsin and Minnesota; 6 points in Nebraska and Michigan; 7 points in Pennsylvania, and 1 point in Kansas. There has been no change in North Dakota, while Oklahoma, a comparatively large producing State in recent years shows a 1 point decline. All other States show some improvement except a few Western States.

In the major rye-producing States, condition April 1 this year ranged from 9 points in Oklahoma to 22 points in Nebraska over the same period last year with all but a few other States above last year. All States show condition better than the 10-year average except Idaho and California. In the larger producing States, rye condition ranges from 10 points above average in Wisconsin to 22 points above in South Dakota.

RYE STOCKS: April 1 farm stocks of rye are the lowest for the date of any of the six years of record. Estimated at 6,673,000 bushels, or slightly over one-fourth of the 1944 production, current stocks are well below the 8,890,000 bushels on farms at this time last year, and only about 28 percent of the 24 million bushels on farms April 1, 1943. This report marks the first time that farm stocks of rye have been published, by States, as of April 1. Elsewhere in this report is a table showing farm stocks of rye for the U.S. by quarterly dates for the crops of 1939 to 1944.

Disappearance of rye stocks from farms January 1 to April 1 this year amounted to a little over 4 million bushels. This compares with almost 5½ million bushels for the same period last year and about 9½ million bushels for the same quarter of 1943.

About 55 percent of the total farm stocks of rye are in the three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, although these States produced less than 40 percent of the 1944 crop. The North Central States as a group have more than 75 percent of the total farm stocks of rye.

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CORN STOCKS: A near-record quantity of corn, about 1,340 million bushels, remained on farms on April 1, 1945. These reserves are 23 percent larger than a year earlier and 35 percent above average, but about 3 percent less than the record stocks on April 1, 1943. In terms of percentage of the previous year's crop, current stocks are equivalent to 46 percent of the production for grain, compared with 40 percent a year ago and the average of 46 percent.

Estimated corn stocks cover grain corn on farms from the 1944 crop and carryover from previous years, including corn purchased by the Government and still on farms as well as that sealed under Government loan. About 15 million bushels of corn were under outstanding loans on farms on April 1, 1945, compared with 7 million a year earlier, with 116 million on April 1, 1943, with 262 million in 1942, with 299 million in 1941 and with 451 million bushels in 1940.

Corn moved from farms at a rapid rate during the first three months of 1945, total disappearance reaching 806 million bushels. This is 8 percent less than the record of 875 million bushels for the period, set last year, but is a third larger than the 10-year average disappearance of 607 million bushels for the same quarter.

In the North Central States about one-fourth more corn remains on farms than a year ago, and nearly 44 percent more than average. The quantity is about 2 percent less than on April 1, 1943, but exceeds April 1 stocks in any other year of record. Stocks in Iowa and most Corn Belt States to the east are lower than in most of the past six years, but in Wisconsin, Missouri, and the Plains States from North Dakota down to Kansas, stocks are at record high levels, with Minnesota near-record. Disappearance has been relatively rapid, but in the Western Corn Belt record production, fewer livestock, shortage of transport facilities and the high moisture content of the corn all have been factors in keeping large stocks of corn on farms.

Farm reserves of corn on April 1 were larger in all sections than a year earlier. In North Atlantic States current stocks were 22 percent larger than a year earlier and approximately equal to the 1934-43 average; in South Atlantic States, 12 percent larger, and 7 percent above average; in South Central States only 2 percent larger, but at the average level; in the West about one-fifth larger than either last year or the average.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, are estimated at 430,477,000 bushels. This is equivalent to 37 percent of the 1944 crop, - practically the same as the percentage of the 1943 crop on farms April 1 last year. Current stocks, however, are nearly 15,000,000 bushels or almost 4 percent larger than a year ago and 11 percent larger than the average farm oats stocks of 387,309,000 bushels. In the North Central States, where roughly three-fourths of the oats are produced, farm reserves are slightly below a year ago. However, the East North Central group shows oats stocks 12 percent larger than on April 1, 1944, while in the West North Central group stocks are 7 percent smaller than a year ago.

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Between January 1 and April 1 this year the disappearance of oats amounted to 319,977,000 bushels, the largest disappearance, except in 1941 and 1943, in more than a decade. The disappearance in the January 1-April 1 period was 289,235,000 bushels last year, 376,673,000 bushels 2 years ago, 319,408,000 bushels in 1942, and 323,941,000 bushels in 1941.

BARLEY STOCKS: Offering data to help complete the picture of stocks of feed grains on quarterly dates, farm stocks of barley are estimated for the first time, by States, as of April 1. Current farm stocks of barley at about 87 million bushels are 6 percent less than the 92 million bushels on April 1, 1944. The 1940-43 average for the date is 111 million bushels. In terms of the preceding year's production, the current farm stocks are 30.5 percent of production, compared with 28.5 a year ago and the 4-year average of 32.0 percent. Nearly half of these barley stocks are in the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, with large amounts also in Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho and Colorado.

A complete series of quarterly farm stocks estimates for the United States for the crop years 1939 to 1944 is presented elsewhere in this report. Farm disappearance from January 1 to April 1, 1945, of 48.5 million bushels, compares with 60 million for the same quarter of 1944 and the 4-year average of 72 million bushels as shown by these quarterly estimates.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: April 1 farm stocks of soybeans are estimated at 27,852,000 bushels or about 14 percent of the 1944 production. These stocks are substantially lower than last year when the April 1 stocks amounted to 39,876,000 bushels or 21 percent of the 1943 production. On April 1, 1943, the first comparable period for which data are available, farm stocks were estimated at 54,350,000 bushels or 29 percent of the 1942 production. In most of the major producing States, farm stocks are less than for the same date last year. Current stocks are above April 1, 1944, however, in a few of the non-commercial States where soybeans are largely held for feed and seed and where feeding requirements have not been as heavy as anticipated.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the first quarter of 1945 was smaller than for the same period last year, totaling 14,741,000 bushels compared with 17,457,000 bushels in the first three months of 1944. This decreased disappearance was expected as the crop moved to market faster during the first period October through December than for the same period of the 1943 crop movement. Maturing and harvesting conditions last fall were almost ideal in nearly all of the major producing States and the crop moved from the farm as rapidly as transportation and storage facilities became available. Since Government price regulations were in effect there was little incentive to hold for higher prices, especially in the commercial areas.

Approximately 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels will be needed to plant the prospective 1945 acreage for all purposes. Nearly 13 million bushels of this amount are likely to be used on farms where grown. However, current farm stocks in several of the Southern States are low and it is possible that less than the usual amount of homegrown seed will be used on farms. This would necessitate larger than usual amounts being purchased for seed, if the prospective 1945 acreage is planted.

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FRUIT AND NUT CROP PROSPECTS: Based on conditions reported by growers on April 1, (As of April 1) the prospects for deciduous fruit production were favorable in practically all sections of the country. In the irrigated areas of the West, fruit crops show about the usual advancement for this season of the year. In the eastern and central States, however, unusually high March temperatures advanced fruit budding and blossoming to the extent that the season is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. The danger of frost damage in the next few weeks is thus unusually great in these areas.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: In the State of Washington, orchards were reported in good condition on April 1 and prospects for apple production appear favorable. Most orchards have been pruned and dormant sprayed. Buds were swelling on April 1. In Oregon, the outlook is generally satisfactory. It is probable, however, that the Hood River Valley will have a lighter crop this year since the crop was large in 1944 and Newtown, the most important variety, tends to be an alternate bearer. In the Milton-Freewater district the outlook is favorable, although Delicious will likely not be as heavy as in 1944. In Utah, the bud set is unusually heavy.

In New York and western Pennsylvania, apple trees came through the winter in good condition except that rabbit and mouse injury has been severe. Deep snows delayed pruning, some of which will not be done because of the labor shortage and the pressure of other work. In the Berks-Lehigh, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and York areas of Pennsylvania, buds are thick on the late varieties. Early varieties were in the pink about April 1. Throughout the Northeast, pruning and spraying are behind schedule. The advancement of the season caught some growers without spray materials. The bud set is generally good but fruit buds are so far ahead of normal that occurrence of the usual April and early May frosts could materially reduce the crop prospect.

In Eastern Shore, Maryland, Delaware and southern and eastern Virginia, apples were in bloom on April 1. In the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, center buds of the early blooming varieties were open April 1. These dates are about 3 weeks earlier than usual. In the Shenandoah apple area, April 1 prospects were favorable for a fair to good sized crop in 1945, but in addition to the usual hazards of insects and droughts before harvest the well-advanced season will make April a critical month from the standpoint of frost danger. Also, this area had a large crop in 1944. York Imperial, the most important variety, has a strong tendency to be alternate in bearing.

In the mid-West the season is also from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. In southern Ohio, Grimes and Delicious were in full bloom the last of March. In Illinois, apple bloom was just starting as far north as the central part of the State. In Kentucky, there was a heavy bloom by the end of March. In Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, fruit buds survived to April 1. In Michigan, prospects are favorable with bud development about a month ahead of usual. In these central States the bud set appears satisfactory but the advancement of the season makes frost damage a greater hazard than usual.

PEACHES: In the 10 Southern early peach States the bloom averaged 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual and the set of fruit has been exceptionally heavy. Growers are concerned about getting the fruit thinned. A large crop and earlier-than-usual marketing appeared to be a reasonable expectation on April 1 for Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Arkansas -- the States which furnish the bulk of the early peaches for the Eastern markets. Freezing

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temperatures could still reduce prospects materially in this area but the relatively large size of the fruit for this time of year minimizes the probability of extensive cold injury. The light winter rainfall in the Southeastern States is giving growers concern and continued below-normal precipitation would probably result in smaller sizes. Condition on April 1 for these 10 early peach States averaged 86 percent of normal, the highest since reports were begun in 1924. Condition on April 1, 1944 was 73, two years ago 43, three years ago 77, and the 10-year (1934-43) average was 70.

In Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland the bloom was about 3 weeks earlier than usual with a good set of fruit indicated in most sections. April frosts are a definite hazard to the peach crop in this area. In the Northeast the extremely warm March advanced peach buds and trees in the early locations were blooming or past bloom as the month ended. On April 1 the bloom was about past in New Jersey, in full bloom in southern Pennsylvania, and starting in the earlier locations in New York and in Eric County, Pennsylvania. In the mid-West, peach trees came through the winter in good shape. The peach bloom is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of the usual date with April 1 prospects favorable for a good sized crop, provided no serious damage results from spring frosts. The frost hazard is especially great in Michigan, where the average date of last killing frost in the principal peach areas is about the first week in May. In many years with such an advanced stage of development to April 1, spring frosts have been quite damaging in these mid-western and northeastern States.

In northern Utah, March weather was not warm enough to cause a premature swelling of buds. The set of buds is heavy. In Oregon, the bud set is satisfactory but production is not expected to be as great as last year's large crop, particularly in The Dalles district. Washington peach orchards are in good condition. In California there were light to heavy rains over the various peach producing areas at some time during the blossoming period, and in nearly all locations frosty nights have occurred since the blossoms opened. However, most localities passed full blossom about mid-March and good fruit sets appear likely. Some increase in bearing acreage in 1945 over 1944 is indicated especially for the Clingstone varieties.

PEARS: In California and Washington April 1 prospects are favorable for all varieties of pears. Although experienced labor is very scarce, pruning and dormant spraying generally have been completed satisfactorily. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, production will likely be less than the 1944 bumper crop. In the Rogue River Valley of Oregon, the bud set on Bartletts is excellent, on D'Anjou very good, but on Bosc irregular, likely the result of the heavy crop produced in 1944. Pear trees in the Rogue River Valley are expected to be in full flower about 5 days later than last year.

In the Eastern States, pears are advanced about a month earlier than normal. Danger of freeze damage is still acute but good sized crops are in prospect. It has been difficult for growers to prune and apply dormant spray before the trees and fruit were too far advanced.

GRAPES: In California, natural factors have favored the crop to date. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting vineyards pruned in time but nearly all vineyard acreage has now been pruned. Much labor was inexperienced and the pruning job appears only fairly well done. Conditions to April 1 indicate a good sized crop in prospect. Bearing acreage for 1945 will probably show small increases over 1944 for all three classes of grapes: raisin, table and wine.

In the Eastern States grape vines came through the winter in good condition but the advancement of the season exposes the crop to the danger of greater than usual damage from frosts.

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CHERRIES: April 1 sweet cherry prospects were favorable in practically all areas.

In California trees in most areas passed full bloom before April 1. A good set is expected even though heavy rains occurred during the blooming period and there were several nights of frost. In Oregon trees came through the winter in good condition but the outlook is a little uncertain in the important Dalles district due to below normal rainfall up to April 1. Probably there is enough moisture to mature the crop but damage to trees may result before the summer is over. Cherry trees in the Dalles district are expected to be in full flower about April 15 or 5 days later than last year. In the Milton-Freewater and Hood River Valley -- largely fresh shipping areas -- the bud set is good. Prospects are favorable in western Oregon. Washington prospects are favorable. In the Eastern States -- Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio -- sweet cherries are blooming unusually early and frost danger is greater than usual.

The sour cherry crop should be of good size this year if April 1 conditions carry through to harvest. The principal sour cherry States -- Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin -- have an average date of last killing frost of about May 1 in most of the heavy producing areas. The season is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. Much depends upon temperatures in April and early May.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum prospects appear favorable although some production areas experienced rain and frost during the blooming period which may have reduced the set of fruit. However, there was a heavy bloom and a good plum crop seems the most reasonable expectation at this time. The bearing acreage in 1945 will probably be slightly greater than in 1944. In Michigan, April 1 prospects were favorable but the advancement of the season makes the frost hazard unusually great.

California prunes in major producing areas were just past full bloom on April 1. Some growers have reported some frost killing of blossoms in the bud stage, although generally there was a heavy bloom and unless pollination was poor, or brown rot occurs, prospects are for a fair or better-than-fair prune crop. In the Milton-Freewater area of eastern Oregon, the bud set is good, and if pollination weather is favorable a good crop is in prospect. Supplies of irrigation water are believed adequate to carry the crop to maturity. Orchards are being given good care. In western Oregon, where prunes are produced mostly for canning, freezing, and drying, a larger production than the 1944 short crop appears in prospect if pollination weather is favorable. Trees are expected to be in full flower about April 10 in Douglas County and from a week to 10 days later in the Willamette Valley. Some improvement in the care of orchards is noticeable this year. In Idaho prune prospects are favorable.

APRICOTS, FIGS

AND OLIVES: California apricot trees were in bloom during rainy periods which may have prevented adequate pollination and caused excessive development of green and brown rot fungus. It is uncertain at this time how well fruits will remain on the trees. There has been some frost injury and orchard heaters were used several nights where available. The acreage in bearing will not change much from the 1944 total. Although too early for a forecast of production, present prospects indicate that California apricot production will be about one-third smaller than the 1944 bumper crop. In Washington present prospects are favorable. In Utah, the bud set is unusually heavy but the crop still faces the hazard of possible freezing temperatures in April and early May.

California fig orchard and soil moisture conditions are favorable for 1945. The acreage in bearing will change little from 1944.

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For California olives natural conditions to date have been satisfactory with no temperatures low enough to bring any apparent injury to trees in any of the important producing areas.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS,AND FILBERTS:

California almonds were in bloom during several cold nights and some frost injury occurred, although it was reduced by the use of orchard heaters. The 1945 crop is expected to show considerable variation among varieties and areas. Soil moisture supplies in the non-irrigated areas appear adequate for production of a good-sized crop where there is no frost injury. Bearing acreage will show an increase of perhaps 3 or 4 percent over that of 1944.

Conditions have been generally favorable to date in California walnut orchards. In Oregon the trees are still dormant. Filbert trees in Oregon came through the winter in good shape and the weather during the pollination period was very favorable. The bearing acreage will be somewhat larger in 1945.

FREEZE DAMAGE TO FRUITSSINCE APRIL 1:

The abnormally warm weather that prevailed in March was followed by colder weather during the first week of April. Temperatures dropped to freezing or lower in the North Central States, in the Northeastern States, and as far south as South Carolina and westward through northern Arkansas into Oklahoma. Damage to fruit crops was variable, depending upon elevation and other geographic features. Information on this damage is incomplete and inconclusive at this early date. The following summary is based on a quick appraisal of the situation through telephone and telegraph contacts with orchardists and horticultural specialists in the commercial fruit areas of the country.

In New England, growth was not far enough advanced for fruit crops to be seriously hurt by the brief period of low temperatures on April 7, ranging from 19 to 25 degrees. Some damage may have occurred in a few low-lying areas. In New York, frost damage April 5 to 7 is reported slight except in especially susceptible localities. In the Lower Hudson Valley peaches, plums, sweet cherries and currants were nearly in full bloom and probably were moderately injured in some areas. In western New York sweet cherries, plums and, in some sections, sour cherries were injured irregularly. In the Geneva-Canandaigua area damage to sweet cherries was severe, to "sours" moderate, and to apples light. Moderate injury occurred to apples in less favorable locations in the Hudson Valley and in parts of the eastern Lake Ontario area in western New York. In Pennsylvania damage from frosts April 6 and 7 ranged from complete loss to no damage, depending upon location of orchards. Average loss to all fruits for the State may run from 5 to 10 percent of earlier crop prospects. Peaches and cherries suffered most with apple injury relatively light.

In Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, frost and freeze on April 6 and 7 caused damage to fruit crops which ranges from complete kill in unfavorably located orchards to only slight or no damage in favorably located orchards. In Frederick, Loudoun, Botetourt and Roanoke Counties of Virginia, apple prospects are still fair for orchards with good air drainage. Damage apparently was severe for nearly all other apple orchards in Virginia. Damage to Virginia peaches probably was less than to apples but was heavy, nevertheless. The Crozet, Frederick and Burkeville areas may still produce fair-sized peach crops. Nelson County peaches will probably be almost a complete failure.

In West Virginia only moderate damage occurred to apples in the northern Panhandle. In the eastern Panhandle and Ohio Valley Counties apple damage varies from slight to complete loss. The bulk of West Virginia peach trees were well past full bloom on April 5 except in the northern Panhandle. Damage probably was moderate as a whole because of advanced stage of most peaches. In western Maryland, conditions are spotted with considerable damage reported to peaches and early apples. Late apples were not in full bloom and damage is not expected to be extensive. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Delaware extensive damage is reported to peaches and apples.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1945

April 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In the 10 early southern peach States, frost damage from April 1 to 8 was light. Reduction in crop prospects apparently is confined to Oklahoma where losses were extremely heavy in the west and moderate in the eastern part of the State.

In Michigan and Wisconsin no serious frost damage is reported to fruit. In Ohio, sweet cherries are nearly a complete loss but sour cherries and early peaches vary from some reports of complete loss to only slight damage. In the area adjacent to Lake Erie damage was negligible. Apples show heavy damage in some southern Ohio areas but losses were small in the commercial areas north of Columbus. In the southern Illinois peach district, damage was light on both peaches and apples. In central Illinois injury was uneven but moderate for the area as a whole. In Kentucky damage to tree fruits varies from slight to moderate in western and southern sections to heavy in the central and northern areas. In Missouri, frost damage was generally light but there was moderate injury to peaches and early apples in the southwestern and southcentral parts of the State. In Northwest Arkansas, injury to apples and grapes was about 50 percent and to peaches nearly 100 percent but elsewhere in the State losses were negligible. In central Kansas, injury varies from probably 75 percent on peaches and pears to 25 percent on apples. Commercial orchards in the eastern third of the State show only light damage. In Nebraska, damage varies from light on apples to moderate on peaches.

In northern Colorado temperatures to zero and lower on April 2 and 3 killed many cherry buds and probably caused a moderate reduction in production prospects. Apparently peaches and apples in Colorado were not injured.

CITRUS: The 1944-45 orange crop is estimated to be a record of 106,788,000 boxes—4 percent more than the 1943-44 crop and 25 percent larger than the 1942-43 crop. Early and midseason varieties comprise about 43 percent and Valencias 57 percent of the total oranges for the 1944-45 season. Florida tangerine production is now estimated at 3,900,000 boxes — 8 percent more than in 1943-44 but 7 percent less than in 1942-43. Total U. S. grapefruit production is placed at 51,191,000 boxes — 9 percent less than the record crop of last season but 1 percent more than the 1942-43 crop. California lemon production is indicated to be 13,321,000 boxes which is 21 percent more than last year's crop but 11 percent less than in 1942-43.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges is practically complete in all producing sections of the country except in southern California and harvest is more than half complete in that area. In Florida, demand for all citrus continues strong with competition keen between processing and fresh markets. By the first of April about 34 million out of an estimated 43.5 million boxes of all oranges had been harvested. This was about 5 million more than harvested to the same date last year. The extra 5 million have mostly been taken by canners. Canning operations for this crop are now on the decline and should drop sharply from now on. Harvest of Florida Valencias is a little more than half completed and is well ahead of last season. Movement of Valencias has started in Texas and Arizona. In Arizona, the movement of Valencias was unusually late in getting underway. The bulk of the California Valencia crop will be harvested during late spring, summer and early fall.

A little more than 20 million boxes, or almost nine-tenths of Florida grapefruit, were utilized to April 1. This volume was about a million boxes less than to the same date last year. Probably less than 3 million boxes remain to be harvested compared with more than 9 million last season. Because of the light supplies, canning operations have dropped to about 200,000 boxes per week and fresh shipments of grapefruit per week are only about 60 percent of the rate at this time last year. The marketing season is expected to be over at least a month earlier than usual. Only an occasional car of tangerines is now being marketed. Lime shipments reached the seasonal low level in March and should increase during

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April. About 90 percent of the Texas grapefruit crop had moved to April 1, which was about normal. Processing for the season will probably total about 9 million boxes out of the estimated production of 21 million boxes. Arizona grapefruit is probably about one-third harvested compared with about one-half to April 1 last year. In California, harvest of grapefruit is continuing in the Desert Valleys but has not yet been started in the other areas which are mainly for summer harvest.

In Florida, very little rain fell in the citrus belt during February and March and groves are beginning to suffer. It is still too early, however, to tell what effect the dry weather will have on the set of fruit for the 1945-46 crop. In Texas, the citrus area did not experience any severe weather during the past winter and groves have been given good care. Trees are in good condition for the new crop season and apparently an excellent set of fruit has held. Arizona citrus groves are in good condition and prospects are favorable for the coming season. In the California citrus areas, soil moisture and general growth conditions are relatively good. The 1945 citrus bloom is not early and very little information is yet available as to what the set will be. The 1945-46 Valencia crop will probably be smaller than in 1944-45 since the Valencia trees in the main producing areas of southern California are carrying such a heavy load of fruit at the present time.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: The April 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 80 percent. This condition exceeds both the April 1, 1944 condition of 73 percent and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 77 percent.

Varied weather throughout the South has caused the condition of early potatoes to be very spotted. The early spring crop in the Hastings area of north Florida has been greatly reduced by continued dry weather in March. Heavy blight infestation has sharply curtailed production of the early spring crop in the Lower Valley of Texas.

Continuous rains have delayed planting of the late spring crop in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas and the acreage planted in these States has been damaged by excessive moisture. Mild temperatures in Mississippi have been favorable for plant growth, but excessive rains have damaged potatoes planted in lowlands. Good rains have been received in the Baldwin County, Alabama, area and the crop is in good condition. Blight is reported to be present in a few extreme southern fields of Baldwin County but it is not expected to cause any serious damage if the weather continues clear and warm. The crop in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina has made unusually good progress. However, the crop in some sections of these States is beginning to need additional moisture.

The early potato acreage in California is now estimated at 73,000 acres -- a new high record. Spotted frost damage has been reported in Kern County but only a small part of the acreage was sufficiently advanced to cause a reduction in yield. Many fields were retarded by loss of tops and burned leaves but will make new vines. Harvest of the crop should start in Kern County about mid-April, with movement in volume getting under way about the first of May.

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PASTURES: As a result of generally ample soil moisture and unusually warm March weather, farm pastures appear to be off to the earliest start in the 22 years for which April 1 records are available. The condition of pastures averaged 91 percent of normal on April 1 this year, 10 points higher than a year ago and 16 points above the 1934-43 average condition for that date. In Southern areas pasture condition figures at this season reflect early developed green feed available for grazing; while in Northern States where livestock are not yet on pasture, they represent primarily advance expectations for pasturage when the weather warms.

In all major geographic regions except the West, the April 1 condition of pastures was the highest for the date in records dating back through 1924. East of the Rocky Mountains, March temperatures were above normal thus permitting grazing crops to make use of ample supplies of soil moisture available. Reports of pasture development two to four weeks ahead of the usual for the season were quite common over this area. Florida, where rainfall has been light, was the only State in this area where condition of farm pastures was below the 10-year average for April 1. In most other States the condition of pastures ranged from 10 to 30 points above average for April 1 and 5 to 15 points higher than last year.

In the Western group of States, pastures and ranges appear to be generally in good condition, but new feed was not advancing so rapidly as in sections of the country further east. In Washington and Oregon, March rain has increased the supply of soil moisture, but cool weather has prevented rapid growth of early feed. In California the condition of pasture and range feed was much better than a year ago, but growth in northern districts and at higher elevations was retarded by low temperatures.

MILK PRODUCTION: Mild weather, early growth of grass, and continued liberal concentrate feeding helped push the Nation's 26 million milk cows to a new record milk output for March. Estimated at 10.1 billion pounds, milk production during the month was 18 percent above that in February and 3 percent more than in March last year. For the first quarter of the year, milk production on farms totaled almost 27.5 billion pounds, nearly half a billion pounds above that in the same quarter last year -- the previous peak production for the period.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average			1945	Average		
	1934-43	1944	1945	1944	1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds				Pounds		
February	7,469	8,612	8,528	1/99	2.03	2.16	2.19
March	8,704	9,765	10,062	103	2.15	2.29	2.33
Jan. - Mar. Incl.	24,011	27,028	27,482	101.7	2.04	2.16	2.19

1/ Comparison influenced by extra day in February 1944. On daily basis 103 percent.

Milk production per cow in the West North Central, South Central and Western groups of States showed unusually sharp seasonal gains during March. In other regions where milk flow on March 1 was comparatively high, the seasonal advance to April 1 was not far from average. In all regions, milk production per cow was at or near record levels for April 1. In comparison with the same date last year, increases in milk production per cow were rather uniform throughout the country with all major groups of States averaging 5 to 6 percent up. In all but a few States production per cow was above the 1934-43 average for April 1, with the increase in the more important dairy regions averaging from 7 to 10 percent and in the South Atlantic and Western groups of States from 12 to 13 percent. For the country as a

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whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.27 pounds on April 1, about 6 percent more than a year earlier and 2 percent above the previous April 1 record of 14.96 pounds in 1942.

In crop correspondents' herds the percentage of milk cows reported milked on April 1 was the same as a year ago, thus equaling the lowest figure for the date during the current decade. Since last November the percentage of milk cows in production has risen from 96 percent to 99 percent of the 1926-40 average for the corresponding date, but during coming months the planting season will place an added burden on the farm labor supply and some decline relative to average may occur. In the South Central States, the percentage of cows milked on April 1 was the lowest since 1925 and well below any figure for that date in recent years. In the West North Central States, the percentage milked was the same as last year, but well below other recent years and the 10-year average. In the Atlantic Coast regions and the East North Central States, the percentage milked was about average and in the Western region was somewhat above both average and last year as the result of sharp gains during March.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: In the latter part of the winter feeding season farmers have continued feeding their milk cows liberally from ample grain and concentrate supplies. On April 1 this year, the daily amount fed per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 5.54 pounds, slightly higher than the 5.45 pound rate reported a year ago and probably the highest rate for the date of any recent year except 1943. Concentrates have been available at a somewhat lower cost than last year, while unit returns to farmers for milk and cream including Government dairy production payments have been enough higher to encourage more liberal supplemental feeding. In March the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in whole milk selling areas averaged \$2.69, some 4 cents less than in March 1944, while in cream selling areas the average value of concentrate rations was down to \$2.32 from \$2.39. Although milk and butterfat prices were not much different from last March returns to producers for milk and cream sold were up because of the higher rates of dairy production payments. Milk-feed price ratios were higher than last year and well above the 1924-43 average. March butterfat-feed price ratios were also somewhat higher than last year or average, and in April will receive a further boost by the increase in rate of production payments on butterfat.

In Northern and Western areas the rate of concentrate feeding was higher than on April 1 last year, but in the South where pastures are now furnishing considerable green feed, grain fed per cow was slightly lower than in 1944. In New England where April 1 figures are available for reporters' herds over the period of a dozen years, the amount fed per cow this year averaged 6.19 pounds, slightly below the 6.22 pounds reported for April 1, 1944; but otherwise the largest amount of record. In the West North Central and Southern regions where the seasonal peak of grain feeding is normally reached early, the April 1 rate of feeding was somewhat lower than on February 1 this year. However, in the North Atlantic and East North Central Region the amount fed per cow is probably now near the high point for the year reached just before milk cows are turned on pasture.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,558,000,000 eggs in March -- 4 percent below the record production of March last year but 38 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. March egg production was below last year in all parts of the country except in the West North Central States where the high rate of lay offset the decrease in the number of layers and resulted in an egg production slightly greater than last year's record March production. The aggregate egg production for the first quarter of the year was 15,490,000,000 eggs, 7 percent less than during the same period last year.

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The rate of egg production per layer during March was 16.5 eggs -- the highest production per layer recorded for the month. Weather throughout the country was favorable and high rates of lay were reported from all sections, reaching new high levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and South Central sections.

Farm flocks averaged 396,403,000 layers in March -- 9 percent below March last year but 22 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were down in all parts of the country -- ranging from 7 percent in the West North Central area to 13 percent in the South Central area. The decline in the average number of layers from February to March was largely seasonal except in the North Atlantic area where due to heavier culling and some liquidation of laying flocks disappearance was more than twice as heavy as usual.

There were 203,428,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 -- 11 percent less than a year ago but 39 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of young chickens were less than last year in all parts of the country except in the Western States where numbers were 7 percent greater than a year ago. The West North Central and South Central States had about 20 percent fewer young chickens on hand April 1 than a year ago. In the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic area the number of young chickens was down about 4 percent from last year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1
(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United : States
Av. 1934-43	17,795	26,341	28,535	21,620	40,566	11,962	146,818
1944	27,630	41,177	58,950	28,988	56,654	15,312	228,711
1945	26,650	39,663	47,612	27,798	45,392	16,313	203,428

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 33.1 cents per dozen -- 3 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier. The seasonal decrease from February 15 to March 15 of 7.6 percent was heavier than last year but less than the 10-year average decline. Egg prices received by farmers in March have doubled and feed costs increased 72 percent since March 1941. Demand for eggs for consumption and storage is strong. Most egg markets are very firm with demand exceeding supply.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 25.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.5 cents on February 15 and with 23.8 cents on March 15 a year ago. The large markets remain very firm under short to non-existent civilian supplies.

The March 15 price received for turkey averaged 33.6 cents a pound live weight, compared with 31.3 cents a year earlier, and 17.2 cents the 10-year average.

The mid-March average cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$2.88 per hundred pounds an increase of 2 cents during the month ending March 15. The cost of the ration on March 15 was 2 percent less than a year earlier. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed was more favorable than a year ago. Chicken and turkey price relationships also were more favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded			Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Crops of:			Average:			Average:		
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1934-43:	1944	Apr. 1, 1945:	1934-43:	1944	1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	296	366	373	22.0	24.2	24.5	6,526	8,874	9,138
N.J.	67	75	90	18.3	18.4	20.0	1,218	1,380	1,800
Pa.	945	931	950	19.0	21.6	23.0	18,061	20,108	21,850
Ohio	2,092	2,058	2,284	19.5	22.7	24.0	40,831	46,805	54,816
Ind.	1,656	1,332	1,665	16.4	19.8	20.0	27,210	26,380	33,300
Ill.	1,942	1,339	1,446	16.7	18.3	18.0	32,850	24,472	26,028
Mich.	812	969	979	19.9	23.7	23.0	16,085	22,992	22,517
Wis.	42	36	35	16.1	20.4	22.0	680	735	770
Minn.	198	164	110	16.0	11.6	21.0	3,116	1,904	2,310
Iowa	393	151	146	16.2	14.0	21.0	6,266	2,118	3,066
Mo.	2,031	1,714	1,800	12.9	13.9	14.5	26,420	23,800	26,100
S.Dak.	210	290	270	7.5	7.2	13.0	1,480	2,079	3,510
Nebr.	3,552	3,611	3,828	12.4	9.7	18.5	42,787	35,009	70,818
Kans.	13,506	13,097	13,621	10.2	14.6	17.0	133,700	191,524	231,557
Del.	75	68	71	18.1	18.8	19.5	1,348	1,280	1,384
Md.	400	401	413	18.6	22.2	21.0	7,465	8,906	8,673
Va.	585	574	574	13.5	19.6	16.5	7,902	11,275	9,471
W.Va.	149	113	114	12.4	14.9	14.5	1,867	1,680	1,653
N.C.	514	613	539	11.9	14.6	14.5	6,112	8,928	7,816
S.C.	212	290	284	10.4	12.6	10.0	2,238	3,653	2,840
Ga.	200	243	255	9.1	12.2	12.0	1,824	2,964	3,060
Ky.	478	512	558	12.3	15.4	15.0	5,975	7,902	8,370
Tenn.	441	491	511	11.3	13.7	13.5	4,942	6,714	6,898
Ala.	9	18	19	9.8	12.1	12.5	87	218	238
Miss.	1/ 10	25	30	1/ 18.6	17.3	16.5	1/ 192	432	495
Ark.	74	65	75	7.2	9.0	8.5	516	588	638
Okla.	4,827	5,206	5,779	10.1	16.5	13.0	48,435	85,914	75,127
Tex.	4,426	4,450	5,028	7.2	16.8	15.0	30,337	74,746	75,420
Mont.	1,160	1,449	1,521	14.5	17.8	19.0	17,379	25,806	28,899
Idaho	671	670	757	21.4	26.5	23.0	14,279	17,780	17,411
Wyo.	138	165	182	10.4	12.8	14.0	1,508	2,106	2,548
Colo.	1,172	1,420	1,548	10.8	11.8	14.0	13,126	16,827	21,672
N.Mex.	347	310	350	6.2	9.0	13.0	2,127	2,795	4,550
Ariz.	39	26	27	21.2	20.3	22.0	844	528	594
Utah	187	224	233	17.2	22.7	17.0	3,245	5,083	3,961
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	28.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,344	1,502	1,742	21.9	26.8	26.0	30,039	40,270	45,292
Oreg.	714	780	811	19.1	24.2	21.0	13,355	18,850	17,031
Calif.	844	596	566	16.1	17.4	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,754
U.S.	46,757	46,349	49,589	12.7	16.5	17.4	585,994	764,073	862,515

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State:	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	:1934-43:	1944	: 1945	:1934-43:	1944	: 1945	:1934-43:	1944	: 1945
Thousand bushels									
Maine	28	26	32	25	9	6	1,840	1,359	1,160
N.H.	45	51	43	—	—	—	108	76	65
Vt.	85	40	49	—	—	—	615	451	418
Mass.	124	141	112	—	—	—	52	51	50
R.I.	26	15	11	—	—	—	13	8	7
Conn.	180	120	120	—	—	—	49	24	27
N.Y.	2,205	1,946	2,234	1,732	2,038	2,054	10,050	4,862	10,007
N.J.	2,648	2,115	2,205	214	212	235	506	319	387
Pa.	18,284	14,397	18,268	3,834	3,224	4,260	10,237	5,356	8,608
Ohio	53,032	61,039	48,662	6,526	5,025	6,085	13,862	9,316	12,656
Ind.	64,052	82,650	70,384	3,683	1,833	2,649	12,269	10,628	9,420
Ill.	173,916	172,494	173,320	3,721	2,381	1,478	42,008	37,320	32,635
Mich.	16,885	15,181	18,766	5,072	3,359	5,525	18,275	11,949	16,317
Wis.	14,204	20,962	26,913	713	874	626	29,023	37,128	47,575
Minn.	58,682	62,453	99,119	9,254	6,663	7,448	57,894	55,688	63,944
Iowa	243,952	280,366	294,375	1,556	1,122	607	76,734	75,225	53,380
Mo.	42,505	51,253	75,216	2,943	2,530	2,380	12,584	19,665	12,587
N.Dak.	1,628	1,391	4,833	30,950	57,993	77,582	19,103	33,334	41,841
S.Dak.	17,492	22,433	68,406	9,830	13,586	13,985	20,612	30,315	42,518
Nebr.	59,487	74,076	170,607	11,377	17,160	7,189	16,265	27,954	14,946
Kans.	14,272	23,647	47,528	23,288	28,848	30,667	8,803	12,804	8,710
Del.	1,710	1,188	1,592	130	60	70	16	17	23
Md.	6,642	3,221	6,727	624	368	712	298	279	316
Va.	12,570	10,412	13,487	1,193	821	2,255	525	629	845
W.Va.	3,847	4,254	3,191	413	274	386	585	544	486
N.C.	20,020	19,818	24,363	1,054	814	2,143	934	717	1,875
S.C.	9,583	10,863	11,062	187	200	347	1,197	1,317	1,958
Ga.	18,076	19,430	18,018	225	234	385	824	658	1,570
Fla.	2,186	2,269	1,571	—	—	—	7	0	16
Ky.	23,830	25,834	25,637	350	254	553	327	352	369
Tenn.	24,984	22,298	23,021	404	288	806	237	434	506
Ala.	19,507	21,262	22,502	7	12	33	275	472	415
Miss.	17,007	16,521	17,116	—	11	22	571	1,170	1,812
Ark.	12,036	7,982	11,259	50	34	71	720	1,096	1,881
La.	7,220	7,640	5,861	—	—	—	299	568	830
Okla.	6,472	5,363	9,135	6,166	3,488	6,873	5,595	5,270	8,271
Tex.	20,157	22,298	17,123	2,136	2,364	5,980	8,030	4,562	7,720
Mont.	198	222	220	15,901	36,971	26,598	4,708	9,856	9,116
Idaho	441	280	359	5,309	4,657	6,062	2,036	2,368	2,558
Wyo.	273	120	83	940	1,415	1,439	1,450	1,617	2,419
Colo.	2,985	3,231	3,767	3,560	6,956	4,976	1,810	2,273	2,944
N.Mex.	828	706	1,482	314	216	796	164	302	336
Ariz.	140	147	154	60	23	32	50	44	64
Utah	39	21	24	1,441	867	2,503	490	1,021	948
Nev.	5	5	6	104	163	192	52	62	101
Wash.	113	89	58	4,390	7,233	7,043	2,573	2,409	2,164
Oreg.	293	410	345	2,471	3,749	4,159	2,501	3,545	3,357
Calif.	385	400	414	580	1,350	1,871	133	162	319
U.S.	995,279	1,093,080	1,339,780	162,731	219,679	239,083	387,309	415,576	430,477

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GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 (Cont'd)

State	Barley		Rye		Soybeans	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Thousand bushels						
Maine	42	25	—	—	—	—
Vt.	40	35	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	825	698	72	54	213	71
N.J.	33	35	23	47	146	87
Pa.	550	579	137	140	233	148
Ohio	184	86	194	49	5,494	3,818
Ind.	252	272	242	108	4,932	4,167
Ill.	3,47	225	91	75	11,974	8,568
Mich.	1,074	1,287	247	285	702	399
Wis.	2,887	1,670	469	390	559	368
Minne.	7,951	4,998	492	293	797	781
Iowa	214	65	62	38	9,628	5,110
Mo.	367	342	54	50	1,478	1,273
N.Dak.	21,640	24,806	1,525	948	19	14
S.Dak.	13,784	12,517	2,192	1,578	89	34
Nebr.	11,167	3,839	1,566	1,171	151	48
Kans.	3,730	4,735	257	168	394	431
Del.	37	38	5	14	190	178
Md.	245	348	22	13	172	155
Va.	236	489	34	102	296	236
W.Va.	69	43	9	8	14	6
N.C.	111	211	16	52	948	617
S.C.	7	14	6	16	29	21
Ga.	9	20	6	12	28	24
Ky.	224	270	5	22	197	195
Tenn.	173	223	15	25	199	146
Ala.	14	20	—	—	121	75
Miss.	18	33	—	—	324	276
Ark.	14	26	—	—	380	506
La.	—	—	—	—	123	87
Okla.	562	1,077	90	243	25	12
Tex.	368	1,401	14	14	21	1
Mont.	7,184	6,842	235	242	—	—
Idaho	3,397	4,328	24	24	—	—
Wyo.	1,159	1,202	96	61	—	—
Colo.	5,461	5,994	410	176	—	—
N.Mex.	87	269	16	14	—	—
Ariz.	113	337	—	—	—	—
Utah	2,271	2,182	9	43	—	—
Nev.	156	265	—	—	—	—
Wash.	1,872	1,796	62	31	—	—
Oreg.	2,095	1,428	184	158	—	—
Calif.	1,455	1,600	9	8	—	—
U.S.	92,424	86,660	8,890	6,673	39,876	27,852

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1945

April 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	Rye			:	Pasture		
	Condition April 1			:	Condition April 1		
State	Average			:	Average		
	1934-43	1944	1945	:	1934-43	1944	1945
	P e r c e n t						
Maine	—	—	—	87	91	88	
N.H.	—	—	—	87	83	98	
Vt.	—	—	—	92	95	99	
Mass.	—	—	—	91	93	92	
R.I.	—	—	—	80	88	97	
Conn.	—	—	—	88	84	92	
N.Y.	85	82	94	82	82	93	
N.J.	88	88	94	82	83	90	
Pa.	84	77	95	81	80	94	
Ohio	84	84	98	78	81	95	
Ind.	83	87	97	77	81	95	
Ill.	86	91	97	79	85	97	
Mich.	84	82	98	80	83	96	
Wis.	87	77	97	84	86	95	
Minn.	81	73	92	77	82	89	
Iowa	87	86	96	82	90	98	
Mo.	78	87	92	72	81	92	
N.Dak.	66	66	83	61	78	86	
S.Dak.	68	77	90	60	84	90	
Nebr.	73	71	93	64	78	90	
Kans.	76	80	96	64	84	95	
Del.	87	92	93	80	81	92	
Md.	86	87	90	78	76	90	
Va.	82	90	88	76	83	93	
W.Va.	82	87	92	76	77	88	
N.C.	83	87	89	78	84	90	
S.C.	76	80	85	64	74	90	
Ga.	78	83	84	70	78	82	
Fla.	—	—	—	72	83	70	
Ky.	81	85	92	73	78	94	
Tenn.	83	86	90	72	83	91	
Ala.	—	—	—	69	79	87	
Miss.	—	—	—	69	77	81	
Ark.	—	—	—	70	75	79	
La.	—	—	—	72	78	84	
Okla.	73	79	88	64	78	86	
Tex.	72	83	84	69	82	88	
Mont.	80	73	84	74	80	83	
Idaho	93	85	91	85	81	91	
Wyo.	72	82	77	75	80	85	
Colo.	70	65	86	71	79	83	
N.Mex.	—	66	88	71	73	78	
Ariz.	—	—	—	88	85	87	
Utah	88	87	94	84	83	87	
Nev.	—	—	—	82	86	90	
Wash.	88	82	94	80	78	82	
Oreg.	90	80	90	81	77	80	
Calif.	1/89	79	76	85	67	85	
U.S.	76	79	91	75	81	91	

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1945

April 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Production ^{1/}			
and	Average			Indicated
State	1933-42	1942	1943	1944

Thousand boxes

ORANGES:

California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	57,698
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all ^{2/}	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000
Arizona, all ^{2/}	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all ^{2/}	273	340	240	370
5 States ^{3/}	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,788

TANGERINES:

Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900
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ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:

5 States ^{3/}	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,688
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,000
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States ^{3/}	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,191

LEMONS:

California ^{3/}	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
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LIMES:

Florida ^{3/}	93	190	250	320
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^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years; production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

PEACHES

EARLY POTATOES ^{1/}

Condition April 1					Condition April 1			
State	Average				Average			
	1934-43	1942	1943	1944	1934-43	1944	1945	
	Percent				Percent			
N.C.	76	81	65	89	92	80	66	90
S.C.	70	81	47	85	90	73	58	81
Ga.	70	80	52	72	85	74	70	78
Fla.	69	76	64	77	75	74	85	81
Ala.	69	76	52	61	87	76	79	86
Miss.	70	79	59	72	81	74	75	70
Ark.	65	70	23	64	84	77	66	61
La.	72	77	53	71	80	78	75	78
Okla.	63	75	30	50	80	80	73	69
Tex.	63	70	44	63	85	73	63	71
Calif.	—	—	—	—	—	90	89	92
11 States	70	77	48	73	86	77	73	80

^{1/} Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1945

April 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/
and	April 1 av.:	April 1,
Division	1934-43	1944
	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.2	14.0
N.H.	14.9	16.0
Vt.	15.2	16.1
Mass.	18.3	17.5
Conn.	17.5	18.0
N.Y.	18.5	18.7
N.J.	20.4	20.0
Pa.	17.5	17.7
N.Atl.	17.68	17.89
Ohio	15.1	15.2
Ind.	13.8	14.0
Ill.	15.1	16.1
Mich.	17.8	17.3
Wis.	17.7	18.7
E.N.Cent.	16.42	16.97
Minn.	17.8	18.5
Iowa	15.2	16.6
Mo.	9.4	10.2
N.Dak.	12.9	13.3
S.Dak.	11.3	12.1
Nebr.	13.6	14.2
Kans.	14.5	14.1
W.N.Cent.	13.91	14.58
Md.	14.5	15.1
Va.	10.1	11.4
W.Va.	9.0	9.4
N.C.	10.5	10.9
S.C.	9.8	10.8
Ga.	8.2	8.3
S.Atl.	10.23	10.83
Ky.	9.9	9.8
Tenn.	9.1	10.7
Ala.	8.0	8.6
Miss.	6.6	7.0
Ark.	7.8	7.6
Okla.	10.4	10.8
Tex.	8.7	8.5
S.Cent.	8.93	9.26
Mont.	13.2	13.8
Idaho	16.8	17.8
Wyo.	12.2	15.1
Colo.	14.3	14.8
Wash.	17.4	18.0
Oreg.	16.2	15.6
Calif.	20.0	19.6
West.	16.00	17.04
U.S.	13.92	14.47

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)." - 18 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of
April 1, 1945

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during March 1944	Number of layers on hand during March 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	During March 1944	During March 1945	Total eggs produced 1944	Total eggs produced 1945
Division:	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Me.	2,265	2,104	1,872	1,897	43	40	119	110
N.H.	2,010	1,992	1,922	1,888	39	38	109	103
Vt.	1,042	950	1,857	1,965	19	19	53	52
Mass.	5,255	4,919	1,925	2,000	101	98	284	276
R.I.	450	418	1,903	1,972	9	8	23	22
Conn.	2,805	2,480	1,851	1,872	52	46	140	137
N.Y.	13,266	11,928	1,736	1,786	230	213	645	572
N.J.	6,646	5,864	1,668	1,742	111	102	297	279
Pa.	18,482	16,176	1,680	1,761	310	285	807	730
N.Atl.	52,221	46,831	1,748	1,813	913	849	2,477	2,281
Ohio	20,420	18,469	1,624	1,761	332	325	840	779
Ind.	14,666	13,476	1,683	1,798	247	242	620	548
Ill.	22,171	19,987	1,544	1,662	342	332	838	760
Mich.	12,084	11,402	1,562	1,699	189	194	498	465
Wis.	16,831	15,564	1,525	1,606	257	250	692	652
E.N.Cent.	86,172	78,898	1,586	1,702	1,367	1,343	3,488	3,204
Minn.	25,682	25,068	1,587	1,674	408	420	1,096	1,076
Iowa	34,100	31,266	1,507	1,637	514	512	1,275	1,214
Mo.	23,362	21,058	1,609	1,752	376	369	894	793
N.Dak.	5,702	5,426	1,299	1,438	74	78	185	172
S.Dak.	9,439	8,504	1,324	1,507	125	128	300	284
Nebr.	15,652	14,752	1,525	1,705	239	252	593	590
Kans.	16,749	15,404	1,637	1,711	274	264	670	609
W.M.Cent.	130,686	121,478	1,538	1,665	2,010	2,023	5,013	4,738
Del.	930	836	1,724	1,792	16	15	38	36
Md.	3,230	3,074	1,593	1,699	51	52	125	121
Va.	8,214	7,637	1,538	1,714	126	131	302	301
W.Va.	3,968	3,192	1,569	1,708	62	55	147	121
N.C.	10,604	9,648	1,283	1,414	136	136	296	293
S.C.	3,866	3,688	1,274	1,324	49	49	105	101
Ga.	6,833	6,216	1,246	1,314	85	82	186	175
Fla.	1,734	1,510	1,525	1,584	26	24	63	56
S.Atl.	32,372	35,801	1,399	1,520	551	544	1,262	1,204
Ky.	10,783	9,414	1,556	1,683	168	158	383	345
Tenn.	10,566	9,417	1,479	1,559	156	147	349	312
Ala.	7,169	5,834	1,314	1,401	94	82	196	173
Miss.	7,308	6,643	1,234	1,246	90	83	181	168
Ark.	8,078	6,834	1,355	1,389	109	95	209	183
La.	4,324	3,852	1,290	1,277	56	49	109	99
Okla.	12,898	11,540	1,680	1,720	217	198	492	451
Tex.	30,160	25,949	1,519	1,606	458	417	966	904
S.Cent.	91,286	79,483	1,477	1,546	1,348	1,229	2,885	2,635
Mont.	2,017	1,860	1,376	1,531	28	28	69	66
Idaho	2,436	1,781	1,550	1,680	38	30	94	77
Wyo.	828	657	1,410	1,482	12	10	29	23
Colo.	3,972	3,293	1,463	1,593	58	52	136	118
N.Mex.	1,245	956	1,451	1,550	18	15	42	35
Ariz.	510	445	1,779	1,674	9	7	22	18
Utah	2,378	2,356	1,693	1,596	40	38	96	98
Nev.	277	271	1,550	1,643	4	4	10	10
Wash.	5,735	5,532	1,739	1,733	100	96	264	263
Oreg.	3,183	3,090	1,761	1,773	56	55	142	140
Calif.	15,471	13,671	1,736	1,717	269	235	674	580
West.	38,052	33,912	1,661	1,681	632	570	1,578	1,428
U.S.	437,796	396,403	1,558	1,654	6,821	6,558	16,703	15,490

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

April 1, 1945

U. S. QUARTERLY-FARM

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE

Farm stocks of barley and rye, estimated as of the regular quarterly dates for the crop years 1939 to 1944, are presented for the United States in tables below. This series for the United States is here published in its entirety for the first time. The estimates for dates since July 1, 1943 have appeared in the report entitled "Stocks of Grain," released regularly on the 28th of October, January, April, and July, and subsequent estimates will be continued in that report. These data are not available by States, except those for April 1, 1944 and April 1, 1945, shown for the first time elsewhere in this publication.

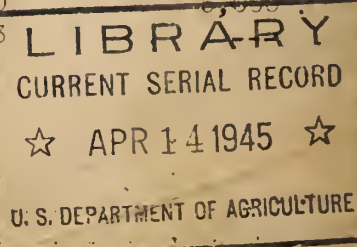
Previous estimates of farm stocks of barley and rye have been published, by States and for the United States, only as of December 1 and June 1 of each crop year. Those estimates are now being supplemented with current data for the April 1 quarterly date; those for October 1 will appear in the regular report as of that date.

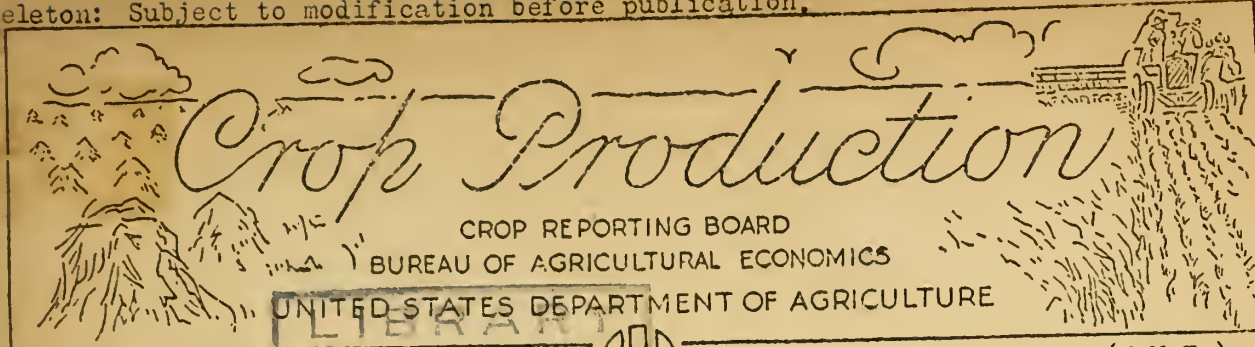
BARLEY: Stocks on Farms, United States, 1933-44

		Stocks on farms			
Year :	:	:	:	:	:
beginning	October 1	January 1	April 1	July 1	
October	:	:	:	:	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	
1933	---	66,000	---	21,200	
1934	---	37,000	---	12,000	
1935	---	166,000	---	54,300	
1936	---	55,000	---	17,200	
1937	---	86,000	---	27,600	
1938	---	137,000	---	45,000	
1939	201,000	134,300	80,000	43,200	
1940	232,000	168,900	102,500	55,200	
1941	278,000	195,300	118,000	66,350	
1942	330,000	234,500	144,000	81,000	
1943	246,000	152,800	92,424	48,500	
1944	183,353	135,200	86,660	---	

RYE: Stocks on Farms, United States, 1939-44

1939	31,000	21,000	14,500	10,100
1940	31,500	24,500	19,000	13,100
1941	36,000	23,000	17,000	12,600
1942	45,000	33,400	24,000	15,300
1943	23,000	14,100	8,890	6,800
1944	16,314	10,700	6,673	---





Release: - May 10, 1945 CURRENT SERIAL RECORD BHE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

☆ APR 28 1944
MAY 1, 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE SEEDED 1/			ACREAGE FOR HARVEST			PERCENT NOT HARVESTED for GRAIN		
	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945
Winter wheat	46,757	46,349		38,526	40,714		17.3	12.2	
Rye	6,291	4,701		3,379	2,254		46.5	52.1	

Winter wheat Rye	YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945
	Bushels			1,000 bu.		
	15.3	18.8		585,994	764,073	
	11.9	11.5		41,434	25,872	
CONDITION MAY 1						
Percent						
Oats 2/	68	74		---	---	---
Lame hay	79	83		---	---	---
Pasture	75	79		---	---	---
Early potatoes 2/1	77	71		---	---	---
Peaches 2/	58	43		3/15,762		

Citrus fruits: Oranges and Tangerines Grapefruit Lemons				Average 1933-42 4/	1943 4/	Indicated 1944 4/
				1,000 boxes		
	---	---	---	70,557	106,656	
	---	---	---	32,853	55,979	
	---	---	---	10,970	11,038	

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Per- cent ^{5/}	1,000 tons	Per- cent ^{5/}	1,000 tons	Per- cent ^{5/}	1,000 tons
All hay	12.7	11,038	10.3	10,276		

- ^{1/} Acreage for all purposes.
- ^{2/} 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes.
- ^{3/} Includes some quantities not harvested.
- ^{4/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.
- ^{5/} Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED: CROP REPORTING BOARD:
Paul L. Koenig, Chairman,
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary.

